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On Monday evening the St. John's (Darlinghurst) branch of the C. E. T. S. held their annual meeting, and notwithstanding the very inclement weather a large audience attended. A report for the past year was read showing the progress made, and urging upon the members the necessity of holding a picnic to the night of the temperance. The balance sheet showed a credit balance of £17. The Rev. Mr. Evans moved the adoption of the report and the election of office-bearers and committee for the ensuing year, which was seconded by Mr. W. L. Docker, and carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan gave a very practical, earnest address, and related some interesting facts in connection with the temperance societies of holding a picnic. The subject was undertaken by Mr. A. E. Harper and friends, and proved very enjoyable. Several persons signed the pledge, and the meeting closed at 9.30 by singing the doxology.

At the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Royal Foundation of Friendship Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Oddfellows, M.U., held at the Friendly Societies' Hall, Parramatta, on Monday evening, it was resolved to request all delegates of a kindred nature on the district to appoint societies with a view to considering the jubilee of holding a picnic. The Friendly Society of the Constitution in Parramatta in honour of the Queen's jubilee. It was further decided to invite the Mayor to preside at the first meeting of the delegates, which is to be held on the 8th instant, and Messrs. J. H. Mansell and J. G. Fyall were appointed secretaries to the movement, pro tem.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Local Option League was held yesterday. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Wm. Taylor. A unanimous resolution was passed to support Mr. H. L. Wise in the South Sydney elections. The hon. secretary, Mr. W. Mansell, to convey this declaration to the members of the league, and to request them not to fail in their attendance to record their votes in his favour.

ANOTHER of the Penny Readings in connection with the Sydney City Mission was held in the Waterloo Ragged School on Monday evening, and although the weather was unfavourable the meeting was crowded. Mr. Wm. White, of Radfern, presided. A very interesting programme of readings, music, and recitations was gone through, and took up to 10.30.

A consistory of the writing over the signature "A. Saffers" would find that the municipal authorities of Ashfield would find it worth their while to pay a visit to Hanson-street, Summer Hill, for at the present moment a more disgraceful thoroughfare it would be impossible to find in any of the Western suburbs. Some short time back a portion of the street where there are very few houses was ballasted, but the houses, from which the houses are situated, and the houses are left to plough their way every day through mud and slush, in some places over their boottops. St. Andrew's Church, fronting Hanson-street, is situated in the midst of this deplorable quagmire. Surely the aldermen representing the East Ward will take some immediate steps to remedy what has become a standing disgrace to all concerned.

FOOD information received yesterday morning, it appeared that one of the schooner Index, bound from Sydney to Lord Howe Island, committed suicide last week by jumping overboard while that vessel was at sea. The name of the officer mentioned is Bastion, but at present further particulars are not obtainable, and only the fact can be stated.

A MAN named Philip Riley, a railway porter, employed at Sutherland, on the Illawarra line, had an almost miraculous escape from a terrible death on Monday night. It appears that he resides a short distance beyond the Dog Trap, crossing near Granville, and was returning from his work at the time of the occurrence. He left Liverpool by the 6.40 p.m. down train, and on arriving at Granville, contrary to his usual custom, proceeded to walk along the line home, in consequence of the sloppy state of the streets. When nearly opposite the Dog Trap-crossing his attention was attracted to a man, who was apparently about to cross the line. He called out to him, and the man, who was a line, and therefore safe, he continued to watch the man, knowing that the train which leaves Granville for Liverpool at 7.15 p.m. was approaching. While he was thus engaged the train came along, and too late he discovered that he was on the main line. 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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

## REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE AMER.

It is reported that the Amer. of Afghanistan was defeated with heavy loss by the British, at Ghaznee, on the 20th instant.

## THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

The *Nord* declares that France and Russia will certainly refuse to ratify the convention signed between England and Turkey for the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops.

## THE ABORIGINES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has informed Mr. Cheson, the Secretary to the Aborigines' Protection Society, in London, that further inquiry into the alleged ill-treatment of natives in Western Australia is quite unnecessary. He upholds the action of the authorities in dispensing with the services of the Inspector of Aborigines in that colony.

## THE DAY DAWN PROSPECTING COMPANY.

Mr. Isidore Lissner has been appointed managing director of the Day Dawn Prospecting Company, Queensland, which has been floated in London.

## THE PEARLSHELL FISHERIES.

Mr. Mayne is arranging with the Admiralty for the more efficient control of the different pearlshell fisheries.

## THE MAILS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer *Bullaba*, from Brisbane April 19, left to-day homeward.

## THE SOULING CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

HANLAN V. GAUDAUER.

The race between Hanlan and Gaudauer took place to-day on Lake Calumet, near Chicago. It was a close contest for half the distance, but after heading for home Gaudauer went to the front, and won by three or four lengths. The race was run in driving rain.

## THE RACE BETWEEN HANLAN AND GAUDAUER.

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## THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The news of the personnel of the new Ministry formed by M. Rouvier has been fully reported in Paris.

## M. ROUVIER HAS COMPLETED HIS TASK.

M. Rouvier has completed his task of forming a new Ministry. None of the Cabinet are men of any special prominence, and the majority of them are almost unknown in political circles. General Feron, who was chief of the staff under Gambetta, has accepted the portfolio of Minister for War.

## IMMIGRATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT IN QUEENSLAND.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council to-night, the parliamentary committee presented a report on the subject of immigration and land settlement. They condemn State-aided immigration as having the effect of lowering wages in many directions, and as being detrimental to the interests of both the working and trading classes, and, if allowed to continue, will paralyze the trade unions, and render futile all the efforts of organization, finally resulting in a general lowering of wages without a corresponding reduction in the cost of living.

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## INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## VICTORIA.

The Chinese Commissioners were engaged during the greater part of to-day in receiving visitors at the Oriental Hotel, Collins-street, among whom were the Acting Minister of Defence and the Chancellor of the University, who was attended in his official role. Tomorrow the Commissioners will lunch with the Governor and Lady Loch, and will afterwards visit the Public Library.

## MELBOURNE, TUESDAY.

The Cabinet spent several hours to-day in the consideration of the measures to be submitted to Parliament next session. The unemployed difficulty was also discussed. It was not deemed necessary to start any special relief works; but necessary cases will be inquired into. Free railway passes will be granted to men who can obtain employment in the country districts.

## THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Minister of Public Works will probably insist in all future contracts for furniture a clause providing that it must be of colonial, and not of Chinese manufacture.

In response to an application made by the South Australian railway authorities, the railway commissioners have decided to grant special facilities for residents of Victoria to visit the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. From June 20 special trains will be run from Melbourne to Adelaide, and will leave Melbourne at the cost of the tickets being 40s. first class, and 25s. second class.

The extensive Customs seizure which was made yesterday at the warehouse of Schuchardt & Co. formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day. It was stated that there would be no difficulty in proving that the invoices had been tampered with by the management.

## QUEENSLAND.

At the Supreme Court criminal sittings to-day, George Brown was charged with having murdered his wife, Jane Brown. The evidence showed that the prisoner had killed his wife on the 20th April, and that she died on the 18th instant. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The Chief Justice sentenced the prisoner to 18 years' penal servitude.

Rain has continued with little intermission since yesterday. The weather is thick at Cape Moreton, and the B.M.S. Warrego is unable to enter. The entry of several steamers was postponed. Over 5 inches of rain fell at Cape Moreton for the 24 hours ending 9 o'clock this morning.

Cane-crushing has been commenced at some of the mills in the Mackay district, and others start in a few days. The density of the juice is 94 degrees.

Emile Aubrey, a Frenchman, was arrested in St. Stephen's street last night by a detective, who had been on his track for stealing a Bible and some church ornaments. The prisoner is suspected of having burglariously entered St. John's pro-Catholic and All Saints' Church and stolen therefrom pulpit bibles and other articles. Numerous robberies have taken place from private houses in the suburbs lately, and yesterday morning Detective Grimwood was relieved by Mr. Harkins at the Brisbane Railway Station as he was taking a ticket to go over the border to New South Wales. He had a carpet bag in his possession containing a large quantity of stolen watches and jewellery, which have since been identified. Both Aubrey and Harkins belong to a gang of young fellows, recent arrivals from the South, and whom the detectives have had under surveillance.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Parliament will be opened to-morrow, and Mr. Solomon will second the address in reply to the Governor's speech.

To-day half-a-dozen members waited upon Mr. Solomon as a deputation representing the Protectionist party, and asked him not to second the address in reply, because by doing so he would pledge himself to support the immediate appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, and report at an early date. They will announce their willingness during the coming session to introduce a bill for the payment of members.

It is rumored that a letter will be forwarded to the Speaker of the Assembly, protesting against Mr. E. Ward taking his seat as a member of the House, on the ground of his alleged connection with the Commission of Inquiry. Should such communication be received it will be referred to the privilege committee. Mr. Ward intends to take his seat, and is very confident he cannot be displaced.

The boat *Harriet*, which left Port Vincent with three fishermen on board, about a fortnight ago, and has been missing ever since, was found close to Port Phillip to-day. The mast was showing three feet above water at low tide, and all sail was set. There were no signs of any bodies.

In reference to a seizure by the customs of jewellery imported into the colony by H. C. Cooper, from Melbourne, it is understood that the collector of customs has appointed two valuers to value the jewellery, and that the valuers have assessed the value at 50 per cent above the importers' statement. The collector of Customs have released the goods on the extra duty being paid.

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## COUNTRY NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## BEGA, TUESDAY.

A meeting is to be held here on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a union in the interests of the dairy farmers and people generally. This question has been occupying the minds of the residents for some time, and there is likely to be a large meeting should the weather hold fine. The dairymen all through the district feel keenly the necessity of united action to endeavour to break down the excessive freights on the carriage of dairy produce.

## CAMDEN, TUESDAY.

The Camden Volunteer Corps have decided to hold an encampment here on the 11th, 12th, and 13th June. The Mittagong, Jindera, Crookwell, Quambary, Young, Hay, Narrandera, and Albury corps are to be invited to attend. Great preparations are now being made to make the affair a success.

## CROOKWELL, TUESDAY.

A man named Joseph Cramp was arrested in the early part of the year 1887, by Sergeant Cramp on a charge of stealing 188 wethers, the property of John McKeane, near, near Abercrombie, and was tried at Tuna, and afterwards admitted to bail in a sum of £400, to appear at Tuna on April 15, 1887. In the meantime, however, he absconded, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was apprehended by Senior-Sergeant Macquarie, of Crookwell, yesterday, at the residence of a man named William Ford, at Sorey's Creek, about eight miles from Crookwell. Cramp, when questioned by the police, at once admitted his identity. He stated that he had come from Brisbane. The prisoner had £42 8s. 6d. in his possession when arrested. He was brought up at the Crookwell Police Court this morning and remanded to Tuna. It is said that most of the witnesses in the case are either dead or out of the colony.

## GRAFTON, TUESDAY.

It is reported that the most meeting of the Synod of the Church of England will be held to-day at Grafton. The meeting has been held at Grafton and Armidale alternately. The meeting last year was held at the latter place. This deviation from the usual custom is giving some dissatisfaction here, as many lay members will be prevented from attending. This is felt all the more on this occasion, when it is expected that a resolution will be moved for the appointment of a missionary bishop for this part of the diocese. The Roman Catholic hierarchy have found this necessary, and the members of the Church of England feel that it is equally so in their case.

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## WILKANNA, TUESDAY.

The steamer *Enterprise* passed Mennidie up stream to-day. The Ruby and *Undaunted* arrived at Pooncarre, up stream, in making the voyage the pleasant one it undoubtedly was.

## THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.

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## BALLINA, TUESDAY.

Very heavy rain continued to-day, and has continued ever since Saturday evening. Four inches have fallen during the last 24 hours. Altogether about 10 inches have fallen since Friday, with every appearance of continuing. The rain is general throughout the district, and is doing much to relieve the drought. The river is rising very fast, and a flood is probable. The sea is heavy on the bar. The wind is from the south-east.

## CARCARR, TUESDAY.

Light steady rain commenced falling last night, and still continues at intervals. There is every appearance of continuance. The farmers are busy preparing the ground for the crops.

## BATHURST, TUESDAY.

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## GULBURN, TUESDAY.

Light showers fell yesterday, and early this morning steady rain set in. It was showery during the day, and is still cloudy, threatening, and warm. Fifty points have been recorded since Saturday evening. It is raining very heavily all to-day, and is still showery, and threatening a continuance. 300 points have been registered.

## MORUYA, TUESDAY.

A change set in on Saturday last, with slight showers yesterday and to-day. It is now raining steadily. On Saturday and Sunday night, heavy rain fell during the last three days.

## WAGGA WAGGA, TUESDAY.

During the last few days the weather has been very mild and pleasant. Rain is threatening.

## MOUNT VICTORIA, TUESDAY.

The weather is cold, with occasional showers.

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## COUNTRY NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## BEGA, TUESDAY.

A meeting is to be held here on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a union in the interests of the dairy farmers and people generally. This question has been occupying the minds of the residents for some time, and there is likely to be a large meeting should the weather hold fine. The dairymen all through the district feel keenly the necessity of united action to endeavour to break down the excessive freights on the carriage of dairy produce.

## CAMDEN, TUESDAY.

The Camden Volunteer Corps have decided to hold an encampment here on the 11th, 12th, and 13th June. The Mittagong, Jindera, Crookwell, Quambary, Young, Hay, Narrandera, and Albury corps are to be invited to attend. Great preparations are now being made to make the affair a success.

## CROOKWELL, TUESDAY.

A man named Joseph Cramp was arrested in the early part of the year 1887, by Sergeant Cramp on a charge of stealing 188 wethers, the property of John McKeane, near, near Abercrombie, and was tried at Tuna, and afterwards admitted to bail in a sum of £400, to appear at Tuna on April 15, 1887. In the meantime, however, he absconded, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was apprehended by Senior-Sergeant Macquarie, of Crookwell, yesterday, at the residence of a man named William Ford, at Sorey's Creek, about eight miles from Crookwell. Cramp, when questioned by the police, at once admitted his identity. He stated that he had come from Brisbane. The prisoner had £42 8s. 6d. in his possession when arrested. He was brought up at the Crookwell Police Court this morning and remanded to Tuna. It is said that most of the witnesses in the case are either dead or out of the colony.

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The mails by the R.M.S. Mariposa were delivered from the General Post Office yesterday afternoon. Her latest dates are :—New York, April 30; San Francisco, May 7; and Auckland, May 27.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

The Church of Rome is the first among the great religious forces of the country to acknowledge the reality of the power of the "organized labour." Little more than a year ago the Knights of Labour humbly begged a pardon for their "unlucky" strike, and begged for a truce, but only obtained the boon of a promise to abstain from making the most serious mistakes of behaviour. In Canada, where the Church has been behind enormous endowments and ecclesiastical privileges, the attitude of the hierarchy was at the most frankly announced, and the communication of all in millions of the order to the altar. A few months later the Church was in the critical struggle of the Labour movement in New York City. The Archbishop of New York openly threw all the influence of the hierarchy behind Henry George, and in favour of the "Commonwealth" and Catholicism. In the same city, however, a half century ago, the Church of St. Ann's, with 6000 communicants, and employing a staff of 14 clergy—Dr. McGlenn, once rector of the city, speaking at meetings in favour of the ostracized George, and accompanying George in an open barouche to the city hall, and in a round of the polls. For this he was actually removed from his pastorate, and the Church of St. Ann's was actually closed. But in the memory of the Church assemblies a policy was retained, which has led to a long and grave debate between the College of Cardinals, and an attempt upon the part of the Church to establish a *modus vivendi* between the two opposed forces. This policy was simply to shut off pecuniary supplies from the Church. No individual, no body of men, no knight attended mass with any regularity as deacon, and professed himself, and in nearly all cases no doubt with perfect sincerity, a true, loyal, and affectionate Catholic. But many lives showed that there existed a silent, but no less effective, purpose to withhold contributions, and as the Church in this case was not entirely dependent upon such contributions for support, the situation was very various. It was also so that should this means of pressure be used, the Church would lose a large percentage of its most active and hitherto devoted members. There is a strong feeling among the labour people a passionate spirit of reaction, which in many thousands of cases would be felt before even the terror of episcopal censure. It is a current feeling, and a very strong one, in favour of the least temerarious from the Church.

might be hard to set limits to itself alone. Inside the Church a large percentage of the priesthood is in sympathy with the effort to change the fabric of society to a more modern and fraternal form; and at the head of this movement stands the highest of our hierarchy. Cardinal Gibbons, for himself the son of a labourer, and for his flock, like Dr. McIlvina, has been an ascetic in his personal life, devoting every spare penny of his income to the relief of the poor. It happened, just in the midst of time, that he and Cardinal Taschereau were summoned to Rome together to be formally installed as members of the Holy See. Cardinal Gibbons, who was the policy of the Church towards them, was transferred to the Vatican. Cardinal Gibbons took up a review of the question, which fills three printed columns of a newspaper, and which is a statement of the principles of the knights and of their rights in opposition for mutual protection quite as much as it is an impassioned appeal for the knights to join in a great crisis with the Church, and a probably losing party. His characteristic providence, in spite of counter intrigues, have resulted in a withdrawal of the decision concerning the knights which was based upon the previous report of Cardinal Taschereau, and two weeks ago in the Holy See, Cardinal Gibbons was formally announced. The Holy Office does not yet approve the order, but the case goes forward for the presentation of further evidence. Instead of remaining in Europe till the fall, Cardinal Gibbons will immediately return to America and assume a final of the 12 American Archbishops to the Holy See. A report for the knights that Cardinal Gibbons will follow this example, but will probably be content to abide by the final decision, whatever it may be, arrived at in the case of the greater adjoining country. The use of this struggle have been heard all over Europe. Cardinal Manning has drawn all his income for the last six years to the Holy See. The French and Italian reactionary papers are loud in their disapproval of the new doctrine.

success favours the ultimate triumph of the progressive policy. After all, only about one-third of the people are Catholics, and within the past generation the Catholics and the non-Catholics have become so mixed in their ranks as grown with comparative rapidity. At the spring elections the party has shown altogether unexpected strength." In the city of Cincinnati they took second place in a contest between the three parties. The last Government was democratic; but this time, at the close of the poll, the vote of the party for Labor was 100,000, Democrats 115,000. In Chicago the Socialists and Anarchists were fatally conspicuous, and the Republicans and Democrats united solidly against the labour party—who had said, among many other follies, "if elected he would let every socialist that placed his hand on the cross have with a red flag at their head and a red coat on their back." In Milwaukee, Subaque, and a number of other cities, the labour people were wholly victorious. In New York city we have no spring elections, but there are primary elections to choose the managers of the next parties, and it is conceded on all sides that the party will gain on the vote of George of 5000 to 10,000. The party is not so strong as they claim by them of the subordinate places and of the cities. It should never be forgotten that we have a practically stronger foundation of conservatism than a great national debt—for there are in the savings banks of the United States deposits of 1,200,000,000 dollars, and in the hands of the people almost exclusively, and the annual direct or indirect tax is 1,000,000,000 dollars. Certainly 85 out of every 100 of the Knights of Labor have some stake in this great fund. The old parties are wondering whether the labour party will run a candidate for the Presidency, and the labour party make some curious arithmetical guesses at the result. This might be better to be asked, "What chance has the labour party of being elected?" Inevitably, however, this curious interest in the party for the enterprising journalist is an attempt to make the President into a political machine. The party the President into saying openly that he is not a candidate. It is only now about a year since the great national convention, and we are not so careless about the possible nominees as we were at the time. The setting at rest of such a machine, as practised for many years, is first a public right-out line. Thus, the *Herald* the other day, printing the article from a dummy Western paper, stated an alleged interview between the President and a Western senator, in which Mr. Cleveland said that he would not run, and gave a long list of reasons. The next day the *Herald* gave the labour imposed on the chief—signate was that so no man could stand the strain of it more than four years. The article was printed in most conspicuous places in the paper, and with all importance that double-headed type and flaming headlines. Other papers, though knowing well the whole thing, were too good to contradict the *Herald* and the interview, and many thousands of columns were thus given to the world. Of course, it was hoped that the President would, as some Presidents have done, not run a denial so circumstantial a lie, and that himself to be entangled in faction. But the President made a casual remark by his private secretary that the President had not been reported, no notice has been taken of it. It is no doubt, however, that the President is really a very strong man, though, if the opposition to him in the party were bitter, he might prefer withdrawal from the contest. But he occupies the very natural position of a defender of the party, and he cannot make any statement of being elected. Mr. Blaine, who has been reported that he does not, want the nomination

tion, and one believes him. The Governor of New York again is frankly a Democratic candidate and is doing whatever he can to draw over to his support the pleasure men. Longevity through his influence, the Legislature have given us a new holder of the office. September 1st he is known as Governor as Labor Day, Saturday afternoon after 1 o'clock is also now a legal half-holiday. Anything in the way of pardons or extraordinary privileges within the power of the Governor to grant is cheerfully yielded—the most conspicuous and shameful abuse of this sort being the release of the bovine—the black-market cow—by the Governor, for the sum of \$1000 dollars to a trade society. Such methods, however, cut both ways, and it is hardly probable that this undisciplined demagogism will be successful.

The Interstate Commission is now fairly at work. It is a very able body, and is headed by Judge Cooley, of Chicago, who is a very able lawyer. The commissioners have been quoted in English courts with respect. Yet the tremendous character of the task before it is becoming painfully obvious. It has practically the absolute control of all the railroads in the Union, representing nearly seven thousand millions of dollars of invested capital. The demand upon the Interstate Commission is established was that the railroads should be no longer allowed to discriminate between shippers, and especially that there should be no extortionate difference between the rates for "short and long hauls." It is found that scarcely a step can be taken without a wrench to some important branch of trade. The very people who are in the habit of complaining of the railroads are dissatisfied with its workings. The railroads have preferred to raise the through rate rather than to decrease the local rates, and so the greatest sufferers are the farmers of the West. Temporarily there has been a consequent great increase in railroad earnings, but it is believed that this will only continue as long as our country is at war. When the war is over, the loudest, if not the greatest sufferers, are actors and clergymen. Amongst other clauses there is one absolutely prohibiting the issuing of passes or of tickets at reduced rates. Clergymen from time immemorial have enjoyed the privilege of half rates, and actors have in addition to that concession been allowed an extra concession. The result is that the railroads have been the usefulness of these professions to the public well is now a thing of the past. Even railroad officials, when not travelling on business of the road, must pay full fare, and last week, when a great railroad magazine died in New York, the railroad guard of honour that escorted his remains to the city was obliged to pay full fare for the tickets out of their own pockets. Obedience to the bill is enforced by some very unpleasant penal provisions, and only the commissioners can grant relief. It is shown now that in the way of special rebates on freight the Standard Oil Company has received in five years no less than \$50,000,000 in ill-gotten gains. In the ordinary business, the railroads have practically run out of the trade all but a few favoured companies, in which the Vanderbilt and other railroad kings were personally interested.

The example of extortion and dishonesty on the part of railroad managers has been followed in the case of the Pan-Handle road, by a conspiracy among seven-eighths of all its employees to rob the public of its money. Rarely before in a civilized country, probably never, has there been such a shameful outbreak of wholesale demoralization. Out of 700 employees, all but about 100 were formed into a sworn secret society, with oaths, passwords, grips, and other appliances, the purpose of which was to rich systematically at the expense of the public. Over a million dollars was thus stolen, and within the past year the company have paid claims to shippers for goods lost in transit amounting to 300,000 dollars. Having discovered the conspiracy, the company was at its wit's end to know how to stop it without serious delay. All the guilty ones could not be simultaneously arrested, because they were so numerous, and it was feared that if part of them were arrested, the others would run away, and again the same dilemma would have to be encountered. So a month was spent in gradually concentrating a reserve force, and then a couple of hundred of the worst of the banditti were on one day arrested. A hundred or so more have since been taken into custody, and nearly all the rest have left for parts unknown.

The temperance crusade steadily grows in influence, and it has now in many sections reached the same stage of bitterness which marked the closing days of the struggle against slavery. Within six months there have been two martyrs to the cause. One was a clergyman, Dr. Haddock of New York, who was killed in cold blood by a mob that up the saloons, was killed in cold blood by a bravo hired by the liquor store-keepers for the purpose. This is no exaggeration of the facts, and the saddest part of the business is that the assassin escaped, and only some subordinate accessories to the crime have been punished. Last week a physician who had succeeded in taking political control of the village in the interest of prohibition, was murdered on the street in broad daylight by a liquor store-keeper named McCor, his two sons,

and his brother, who are the postmaster of the town. Dr. Northrup defended himself with a penknife, and probably fatally wounded one of his assailants. The prohibitionists have been so successful in their association has already been potentially felt in the north-west, where the prohibitionists have seen this spring made great gains, and this later murder will intensify tenfold the earnestness of the struggle. Here in the east, the current is all one way—in favour of high license. The bill in New York has been vetoed by the Governor, and better legislation must come in the near future. It should be carefully borne in mind, however, that the temperance movement is supported politically by a large class of men who themselves use intoxicating drinks. The real reform aimed at is not so much teetotalism as it is the exclusion of the liquor interest from interference in politics.

The commercial situation is greatly complicated by the passage of the latter State Bill. Everything about the export trade is uncertain, because no one knows yet exactly what the commissioners will do, and an ironclad enforcement of the "short and long haul" clause would put the western wheat fields further away from the Liverpool market than Sydney or Adelaide. The shipping companies' out-harbouring in the near future, because they are nearly all within easy reach of water carriage. One thing, however, stands prominently over above everything else, and that is that there is a plethora of money to be used, and that additional capital is being heaped up at a rate altogether disproportionate with the opportunities for its investment. For the moment, money is at hand, but this is simply because there is an artificial death of currency, caused by the gradual absorption by the Treasury of the surplus revenue. Already, there is talk of an extra session of Congress being called for the 1st of October, because at that date the last redeemable bond will have been redeemed, and the Treasury will be obliged to issue new ones. There is no unequal conflict to see who shall keep all the available countries of trade. Not improbably many other countries will be affected, because, in spite of high discounts, gold will flow where it is needed and owned. Last year, at least a hundred millions of dollars of American capital was kept in London, because the rate of money there was so much higher than here. This is one of the signs of the times that the late Mr. Tilden's estate has had to pay \$5,000,000 dollars tax on the money that he left invested in England. It is no wild prophecy to say that in less than another generation the financial centre of the world will be New York, because here will prevail the cheapest rates, and no theatrical news of any importance.

Boucicault has come here again, and has produced his—never mind the number—play. It is a very bad one and has failed shamefully; and Mr. Boucicault has had an attack of the gout, and cannot play in any more, but respond to the theatre manager's demand that the Shanghai Patti has foolishly pitched herself at the Metropolitan against the German troupe. She has made money but lost reputation. There is absolutely nothing new anywhere else, except that there has been an amateur production of a dramatisation of "Elsin," by a Boston letterman named George F. Lathrop—practically without authority the theatre manager's good old friend. Almost impossible subject. Walt Whitman has also held a reception, an event of mixed dramatic and literary interest.

(MURKIN'S TRANSLATION.)

AMERICAN SUMMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7.

Mr. Lowrey, the manager of the New Zealand Loan &

Mercentale Agency, is moving energetically and attracting the attention of people towards the Motherland. The Agency has been successful in raising \$100,000 in the United States for the purchase of 120,000 bushels of wheat for the relief of the famine-stricken areas. The directors of the Oceanic Company have offered the "voluntary" relief of the famine-stricken areas free of charge, "their" money with accumulation of the first class from the time they leave England. The Canadian Pacific had previously made a donation of \$100,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken areas and earthquakes took place in New Mexico and Arizona on May 4. Lava and smoke poured from Whittakers mountain has fallen in. The Canadian Pacific Railway management has succeeded in obtaining a more direct outlet in Boston for the relief of the famine-stricken areas. The British opposition to the relief of the famine-stricken areas has been 30 miles off. From Vera Cruz for New York, the ship was burned 30 miles off. Teyland April 29. The officers and men were rescued. Portion of the ship was destroyed by a fire.

five cyclones. The village of Bescott, in Kansas, was annihilated. Over 34 persons were killed. The village of Bescott, in Kansas, was recently destroyed by fire, has been arrested in Monte Rey as the incendiary, and committed for trial. Prince Frederick Leopold of Russia, and suite, arrived in London. The Vatican is renewing its efforts to induce Dr. McOlyan to go home. He steadfastly refuses. The marine disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico has been reported. The United States has strwn the beach for miles with all kinds of food fish, including walruses, sharks, and sea turtles. The west-bound express of the Southern Pacific, on the night of August 28, was stopped by robbers, and eight miles east of Tucson, Arizona, on the night of April 28, by eight masked men. Obstructions had been placed on the track, and the train was held up. The robbers, who were armed with revolvers and shotguns, then threw 5000 dollars in gold into the stove before opening the car, and so saved the money. None of the passengers were molested. The robbers have been arrested, and are now in custody. The salmon pack on the Pacific coast for 1887 is estimated at one million cans. The Alaska have not yet been received. Columbia River reports a backward season from three to four weeks, and Sacramento River to be a factor in the same. The lumbermen are hauling debris, and the sawmills are destroying a business which used to produce from 100,000 to 150,000 cans per year. The supplies in all the markets are light. Prices, however, do not show much change. Nova Scotia has voted to secede from the Dominion. A bill for the total prohibition of the sale of liquor has been introduced. The friends of the casting vote of the Speaker. The friends of the bill are confident that it will be carried next session. A special despatch from Washington, April 26, says that the Government is negotiating a treaty of non-intercourse with Canada on the basis of Edmonds Bill will have to be followed before a solution of the fisheries dispute is reached. The Government is anxious to have the bill for Canada to carry on in Irish agitation, said that Lord Lansdowne was selected as one of the landlords because of his public opinion. He proposed to show that, even at so great a distance, no man is nowadays exempt from responsibility for cruel sufferings inflicted upon his fellow-men. Mr. Curran, accompanied O'Brien as frightful example.

Reports from Chili regarding the cholera, under date May 1st, are very encouraging. The epidemic has decreased notably, only six in both cities within twenty-four hours, though six new cases appeared. Communication is restored without interruption. The epidemic in a certain district of the dreadful visitant will have disappeared. Up to May 1 2873 persons had died at Santiago alone.

We take the following telegrams from the latest San Francisco papers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, April 27.—Customs officers throughout Great Britain and Ireland have received stringent orders to search all vessels arriving from America, China, and the East, the Government having received intelligence that a large quantity of opium is being smuggled into the ports in the East, to be transhipped to England.

London, April 28.—Dilke's first article in the forthcoming *Quarterly Review* will present the position of the European politics of Italy. It is a long and learned paper, concluding with the following summary:—"As Great Britain has her enormous resources, and as France has her colonies, so Austria has socialism and race difficulties; so Germany has a weak military position between five first-class military powers; so Italy has her enormous mass of hereditary financial wastefulness and want of statesmen, so Italy, too, has her difficulties. Of these difficulties, the most serious, and the one which I think she overvalues generally is, perhaps, the greatest; but I think, on the whole, Italy has fewer dangers to face than any other of the great Powers. I am convinced she is more capable of doing anything for herself than of them, with the exception, of course, of Russia, which has the advantage of being, territorially considered, almost second to the United States. Fast advances have been made in Italy of late years, and no nation recovers so rapidly from the depression of brigandage. While a great deal remains to be done, more has been done in Italy in the last 10 years than is generally acknowledged."

London, May 1.—The pictures this year at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery show on the whole an undoubted increase in interest over those of past years. Still, the pictures are not so good as in 1890, and the chief fault of the academy that the exhibition was the best he had seen for years. Grosvenor gallery has also a collection of pictures of remarkable quality, and the exhibition is well arranged for the convenience for a reduction of rents, promises to consider the position favourably if they experience better business.—During the past week 2618 occupants left Quince-

11,844, against 6565 for April last year.

Liverpool, May 2.—A report is current here about important arrests about to be made of certain dynamite having been made in America.

Dublin, May 2.—Notes are posted in Michelstown, ordering the people to boycott the Countess of Kingston.

London, May 2.—The new *Standard* for Ireland, yesterday, said he would willingly welcome Gladstone and his followers back to the "old Liberal path." He protested that the new *Standard* for Ireland was not a "new" one, but Liberalism, but the doctrine of a sect, whose chief danger was the infallibility of their political pose.

London, May 4.—To-day's *Standard* contains a New York article on the "Irish Nationalists" celebrating the Queen's Jubilee in a manner becoming Irish Nationalists," adding that explosives have already been shipped, and that action may be expected before the 4th of July.

London, May 5.—The effort to stir up spurious sympathy for the socialists lately sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Commons for the purpose of the Home Secretary, answered a question on the subject in the House of Commons with characteristic denials. He said that the minister had not even mentioned the name—Mr. Drutzel.

London, May 5.—The real question raised is whether the socialists are to be allowed, because Socialists, to be exempted from the ordinary law. Charles Warren's method of dealing with the disorderly meetings continues to be efficient, backed up as now by the magistracy and Home Secretary. His success is certainly the result of the fact that the socialists are in a minority. Their work and aims are improving, and anarchy is proportionately less popular, except with the criminal classes.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 28.—The *Soleil* says some Germans desired Russian sentinels who tried to prevent the Germans from firing on the French.

Paris, May 2.—The remains of the composer Rossini were interred at Père la Chaise cemetery yesterday in the presence of the House of Assembly and the Chamber of Deputies. The *Soleil* says that the ceremony was a number of orations, and then a procession was formed, which escorted the coffin from the cemetery, and then to the *Soleil* says that the remains of Rossini were interred at Père la Chaise cemetery. The remains of the composer will be accompanied by Boito, the author of "Mefistofele." Verdi was asked to conduct the funeral, but declined to do so.

Paris, May 2.—Several suspects alleged to belong to the German army and carrying plans of forts have been arrested at Marseilles. Another Prussian has been arrested at Lyons.

Paris, May 4.—The *Discussions Social* dismisses as trifling the ostensible reasons given by the German press for General Waldersee's leaving the frontiers of Luxembourg, and says that he is solely studying the best points of concentration for the German troops in proximity to our frontier.

Paris, May 4.—The *Discussions Social* says that the German press should seek to mislead us in regard to the object of his journey.

Paris, May 5.—It is reported in consequence of the refusal of the European Powers to take part in the Paris Exhibition that the French Government contemplates postponing the opening until 1890, in order to disassociate the exhibition from the anniversary of the Revolution.

Paris, May 5.—Anti-German demonstrations continue to be made in various sections of this city. A procession carrying a banner, "Down with the German Empire," was held in the Palace Elisee, where it was dispersed by the police. Twelve persons were arrested. The *Telegraph* describes the procession as follows: "A mob in the vicinity of the Elysée Theatre, where Wagner's 'Lohengrin' was being performed, shouted, 'A bas l'Allemagne' (Down with Germany). They then proceeded to the Casino (Casino (Berlin), 'A bas Bismarck' (Down with Bismarck). 'Give us back our clock!' (referring to Strasbourg). Last night the German people were seen to march in front of the students and gamblers, who marched about shouting. They halted in front of the Army and Navy Club and then cried out, 'Vive l'Armée Française' (Long live the French Army). They then proceeded to the building occupied by the Russian embassy, shouting, 'Vive la France!' 'Vive la Russie!' 'Vive l'Alliance' (Long live the Alliance). They then proceeded to their followers to march to the German embassy."

the monarch. "Nos Prodiit" ("We have fled"), to the words of the song, "Nos Prodiit" (our clocks); but the crowd was stopped by the police and turned away before it could be dispersed. The Russian embassy, however, remained in the place of the O'pers, and there gradually dispersed.

**GERMANY.**

Berlin, April 27.—The Austrian Emperor's bestowal of the Golden Fleece upon Kalnoky is considered a new proof of the increasing tension between the Austrian and Russian Governments.

Monday's conference between Bismarck and Benjaminsen has not produced any result.

Berlin, May 2.—The rumours that martial law will be proclaimed in Reichland are not believed. Legal proceedings against French spies will be continued, and the Emperor is expected to visit the frontier. The highest officials are expected. Russia has displayed throughout the schmeissel affair an attitude highly friendly to Germany.

Berlin, May 3.—German Liberals greatly fear the passage of an agrarian motion in the Prussian Lower House to ask the Government for a concession of full citizenship because the granting to natives great citizenship a premium of 40,000,000 marks.

Moscow, *Gazette* says that the German military authorities are training machines to hunt French outposts in the event of war; also, falcorns, and other weapons, which are sent to the frontier posts, should the latter be employed by the French.

VIENNA.

Vienna, April 29.—The *Telegraph* says: The Vatican favors the following conditions for a reconciliation with the Pope will advise the royal archbishop and dual families of Naples, Tuscany, and Modena to renounce all claims to sovereignty in favour of the Holy See, and to accept the sovereignty of the Pope over them and his Catholic descendants dominion over the territory in Italy. 3. The King will govern the whole kingdom of the Pope, and will accept the sovereignty of the Pope as a sovereign, and pledge himself to rule according to the dictates of the church. 4. The king will reside at Rome. 5. Territory, including the Leonine city and part of the Tiber shores, will be allocated to the Pope, with absolute ruling and proprietary rights. 6. A special convention will be called to fix the amount Italy shall pay toward the maintenance of the Papal household.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, April 28.—Rumors are ground that De Giers will soon resign, and that Russia's politics will be changed.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—One of the persons just convicted for plotting against the Czar is a student named Oudakov, son of a high Russian official. During the trial he displayed the highest intelligence, and maintained most enlightened bearing than the others. He entered a minute scientific dispute with Fedoroff, the renowned chemist, and compelled the latter to acknowledge the prisoner's right to be heard in his own defence. Oudakov, the student, was brilliant aspect, in which he declared that neither he nor his companions feared death. He could imagine nothing more sublime than to die it an ennobler death. He was a student of the law, and had a young man would imitate him until the Czar would be compelled to change his despotic system. The prisoners, with their families, were taken to the prison, and the families of the prisoners. One said he intended to murder the Czar with a revolver, but afterwards thought bombs would be better.

ITALY.

Monte Carlo, April 29.—A colossal system of robbery by means of prepared packs of cards, just discovered at Monte Carlo. The professional gamblers have lost

**RIO, June 30.** The police are investigating the matter.

**Rome, April 30.**—The Vatican has notified France that Giordano Bruno's military service which refuses exemption from military service to youths or men studying for the priesthood, is an infringement of the Concordat, and has demanded its withdrawal.

**Rome, May 1.**—The Italian press from Moscow state that General Sella, the Italian commander there, has proclaimed a lead and sea blockade.

**Rome, May 1.**—The Italian newspapers implicated in the recent gambling swindle have been tried. The one who dealt the cards was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, while the others were severely reprimanded.

**Rome, May 1.**—The Italian Government has appointed Papal Secretary of State; Monsignor Aflardi, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs; Monsignor Rotelli, Secretary of the Propaganda; Monsignor Nuncio at Vienna; Monsignor Pietro, Nuncio at Madrid; and Monsignor Sella, Nuncio at Munich. These appointments will be confirmed at the consistory to be held on the 22nd instant.

**BULGARIA.**

**Bucharest, May 3.**—An Austrian manifesto has been issued at Jassy asking citizens not to take part in the fête to be held on the occasion of the royal visit. There is a fear that Russian agents have fomented these demonstrations against the King of the Romans.

**GREECE.**

**Athens, April 30.**—A court-martial has sentenced to death three officers for treachery in having surrendered to the Turks during the frontier fighting, and acquitted five others charged with complicity.

**AFGHANISTAN.**

**Lahore, May 4.**—It is reported that the troops of the Amir of Afghanistan were recently routed near Jellalabad, that Khelat-i and Ghizai had been captured, that the Amir had fled to the mountains, and that the British Candahar. It is also reported that in a second battle, near Aruf, the Amir's Colonel, Sekander Kach, and 400 men were killed. The insurgents suffered equal loss. The British troops are reported to have been ordered to make re-inforcements. He stated the Russians are advancing their posts, thereby exciting the Afghans. Traders arriving from Herat report that the Russians have reached the pillars erected by the boundary commission.

**THE SOUDAN.**

**London, April 28.**—A despatch from Cairo says: A skirmish has taken place at Sattara between a body of Arabs and a force of Egyptians under command of Major-General Buller. The latter has been victorious.

the Egyptians 40 wounded.

CHINA.

Tientsin, May 2.—The Chinese Government has settled the currency question by making a contract with a British firm to supply silver and bronze coinage.

PORTFOLIO OF EXHIBITIONS.

A meeting of the New South Wales Commission for the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition was held yesterday afternoon at the Colonial Secretary's Office. The chair was occupied by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Hall, the present—Messrs R. Burdett Smith, M.L.A., John Tate, Harry Wood, W. W. Richardson, Edward Lee, John Davies, C.M.G., John Kilday, J. J. Banks, Augustus Smith, C.M.G., Franklin, E. E. Wilkins, A. H. Maiden, Charles Moore, C. S. Wilkinson, Professor Warren, and A. Cunningham (secretary). A large number of largely formal business was transacted. In a report from the committee on finance and shipping arrangements, it was mentioned that the third bulk shipment of New South Wales exhibits for Adelaide was made by the Adelaide Express which left Sydney on Saturday last, 28th instant. There was also a shipment by the Victorian (A.C.) on the 21st instant, since the commission held its last meeting. There were also admitted 500 tons of foreign, police of marine insurance on shipments, tabulated statements of each shipment from the first, giving full particulars of each package of exhibits, under heads as follows:—Construction, Number of packages, Nature of exhibit, Department of classification, Section, and class, Measurement of package, Amount of space required for exhibit, Supply of New South Wales space in which to be placed, Valuation of exhibit, and how to be disposed of. It was also stated that police covering the exhibits against fire, while in the Exhibition building, had been arranged. A copy of the report was further submitted the following synopsis of shipments to date:—

Steamer.	Port of origin of sailing.	Tonnage.
South Australia	May 21	5 9 32
Adelaide	May 14	45 45 1
Adelaide	May 14	11 12 1
Adelaide	May 28	119 91 35
Adelaide	May 29	20 117 0
Total	1583	249 2

Yesterday a meeting of the New South Wales Commissioners for the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888, was held at Exchange Chambers. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Hall (present), Messrs. J. H. Hall, M.L.A., George Pile, Ben. Starker, and J. E. Ives, M.L.A., Messrs. Charles Moore, Hanks, Woodhouse, Adams, Cunningham, and Adams. The business transacted was of an ordinary nature, and the following resolutions were adopted:—(secretary). Mr. R. D. Adams verbally reported, on behalf of the finance committee, that there was a credit of £100,000 in the bank for the Melbourne, and that the other committees were ready, and some further business was transacted.

THE TRAM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have no wish to occupy space in your columns by entering upon an argument with "Anti-Humanity," but, if you will allow me, I will point out that there is a real grievance, and that it admits of a remedy. If those who are so keen on tram traffic were to be themselves, they will find that at certain times of the day one car would be more than enough to convey those who wish to avail themselves of it, while at other times an extra car put on would be a waste of money to the travelling public. If the directors are not powerful enough to draw the extra weight of an additional car, it is to be hoped the present unsightly heavy cars will be replaced by lighter ones, and that the unsightly-looking cars which have been lately used and approved.

Omnibuses and other public vehicles are not restricted in the number of passengers they carry, and it is with that number that the trams are done to the detriment of the passengers themselves into cars already full of passengers, with the intention of turning small girls and boys out of the cars, or displacing anyone who will give up to them.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Z.

MELBOURNE, MAY 28.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated in the usual manner, and with more than the customary expressions of loyalty. The levee at Government House was very largely attended. Judges, councillors, Ministers, and a variety of distinguished people who are entitled to be robes of different shades of gorgeousness were present; while the plumed rabble at the barriers through which they were admitted as if they were forcing their way into a theatre or a political meeting. All crowds are very much alike in their manners, especially a well-dressed crowd. The usual review was dispensed with on this occasion. The usual review, instead, to hold a grand review of all the forces of the colony in connection with the Jubilee celebration next month. The

city was part illuminated in the evening by the few enterprising firms that have their arrangements for the Jubilee illumination completed. It is an interesting sign of the spirit of enterprise and progress of the age that the use of the very devices that were the agents of advertisements. Nothing is sacred either to the biblical critic or to the advertising agent. The vendor of a patent pill offered to hire the Statue of Liberty in New York, and some adventurous Americans suggested the utility of posting balloons on the moon, and now a people's loyalty is to be illumined and known now, a people's loyalty is to be illumined and known now, a people's loyalty is to be illumined and known now. Among the sports held on the Queen's Birthday, reference need only be made to the Caledonian gathering on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, where competing parties drenched themselves hoarse through the dull misty afternoon, and rival dancers shuffled and cut and leapt and capered, and stout arms thrashed and swung and whirled, and a cold day, cold day, Gaul! was conspicuous by its absence. Few Highlanders had the moral courage to face a gall and the public gaze in the dress of their youth. The society, however, is increasing in numbers, and possesses a fair credit balance, though beyond the annual ball, and three or four Scotch concerts, it would be difficult to say for what it exists. The Scotchman day and asked the Government to substitute "Britain" for "England" on one of the illumination devices at the Parliament Houses—a matter about which no Scotchman has ever been able to get angry except Mr. T. D. Waddell, of Ballarat.

No new developments have yet manifested themselves. The Opposition have been making their arrangements for an onslaught, and numerous little cables are held. The mining members are of course burning for the fray, and trouble is threatened over the railway accident, in which Mr. Gaunce, who hates Mr. Speight, showed himself marvellously interested. The Opposition show a faint hope that the address, and express a mild hope that Parliament will settle down to work by the month of July. There is no lack of subjects that demand consideration, but unfortunately there are some members who fancy that the Government may be ousted before the natural term of its dissolution, and they will use every means to prevent the Government from doing so. They can do nothing.

However, without the Ministerial Corner, which contains a respectable number of free lances, whose only dangerous quality is their vote. But the Corner, though it cannot boast of any leader of ability, has the common sense to distrust the Opposition.

A slight flutter was caused by the presence of Dr. O'Connell at the meeting of a Home Rule meeting in St. Patrick's Hall, where they earned the applause of a few Irishmen by denouncing the Crimes Bill. Dr. Bewan, however, speedily discovered that his Irish friends had carried him too far, and sent a recantation to the press within two days. He had meant to give a disquisition on the abstract question of Home Rule, but the intense and unrelenting hostility of the Irishmen at the meeting for harassing Lord Salisbury in his attempt to put down crime. Dr. Strong has foolishly offended some of his best friends and supporters, who are asking what could have prompted him to plunge into the troubled sea of party strife, when he had sufficient on his hands in the formation of his new church. He intended to himself to be a party to the bill, but he says that, from the end of the Irish revolution, he has come to the conclusion that the people have not been allowed the opportunity of self-development, and he pleads that he is entitled to express his opinion, even though it should be wrong. This, however, is not what he said at the meeting.

Here he declared that he had got a copy of the Crimes Bill, and that he had found it to be "moderate and sensible", and after sneering at the "ignorance of the colonists," he demanded that meetings should be held, and tracts and pamphlets published, to educate the people of the colony in the latest phase of the Gladstone revolution. The expression of an opinion based on the reading of history and an agitation in favour of the discredited Criminal Law Amendment Act (Ireland).

Many of the municipalities have been fixed in an awkward dilemma in connection with the Jubilee. Though the councils are willing to vote small sums of money out of the rates towards the celebration of the Jubilee, they are unwilling to contribute towards the

thoroughly acquiesce in this step, they are threatened with lawsuits by one or two ill-natured rascals. Mr. Gillies has gladdened them by promising to pass a bill indemnifying the local councils for any reasonable sum of money that they may spend for such a purpose. The ill-tempered are not to be allowed to spoil the general rejoicings.

Mr. Gillies, however, and brood in the darkness, and so escape offences from the sight of flags and fireworks.

Considerable interest is being taken in a University election that is shortly to be held. Some time ago Dr. Hearn, when seeking re-election to the Council, was defeated, on the ground that professors, who have a financial interest in the University, should not be so greatly excluded from the governing body.

It is a natural corollary of this decision that the heads of colleges and schoolmasters, whose success in their profession depends very largely on the standard of education and the nature of the examinations prescribed by the Council should also be excluded.

Dr. Hearn, however, allowed three seats in order to counteract the influence of the heads of other educational establishments; and when the Senate determined to reject the former, it implicitly disapproved of the presence of the latter. Accordingly Dr. Leeper, the warden of Trinity College, who had been appointed a life member of Council, resigned his position.

Mr. James Lubbock, M.A., who had been the reforming party in the Senate against Dr. Hearn, was nominated for the vacancy. The other party, fearing to face the direct issue, on which they would undoubtedly have found themselves in a minority, brought forward the Bishop of Melbourne.

Dr. Hearn's candidature, of course, against the question of the Council, will give the Bishop the local churchmen which would be cast about his leading supporters, Dr. Morrison and Dr. Hearn. This, however, is only a University matter. What has concerned the public is the alliance of Bishop Goe with a section of the Presbyterians, and the unaccountable vacillation he has shown. Before Dr. Leeper resigned he could not have been so unscrupulous as to accept his resignation, warned him that he would be asked to become a candidate for the vacancy, and advised him to steer clear of party feeling. It was understood that Dr. Goe would decline to be nominated at this early period of his career in the colonies. After a week's interviewing, however, Dr. Morrison and his friends were so much satisfied with his mind, and his candidature was publicly announced. The comments of the daily press warned him of the false position in which he had allowed himself to be placed in coming forward as the nominee of a party, and in a cause from which only the influence of his high office could avert defeat. On making this discovery, he sat himself down to write the contest. But in the same afternoon the withdrawal of Dr. Leeper, and the announcement of the candidature was continued, with the addition that the question of the position of teachers was not intended to be raised. The Bishop, however, is still the nominee of the schoolmasters. After his withdrawal it was Dr. Morrison, of the Scotch College, Dr. Hearn, who is pining to regain his influence in the University, and the Wesleyan Grammar School, who induced him to come forward for a second time. They continued to do so by skillfully appealing to the Bishop's denominational sentiments. It was represented at first that he had to oppose a Roman Catholic conspiracy in the Senate, and when this clumsy fiction was exposed he was told that the only opponent was a freethinker. This deliberate untruth was repeated, and the Bishop, apparently believing he is fighting the battle of

understand. These facts, however, which have all occurred before the public, have widely damaged his influence, reputation and prestige. He has been the cause of a party, and by moving him it will be ragged into parts a second time against his own inclination, he has lost the ground which it will take him long to recover. Unlike Dr. Moorhouse, he can be made to yield to pressure.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

We extract the following items of intelligence from *the New Zealand papers*. The latest date is May 29.

**Land.**—The bodies on 31st March last were as follows:—*Canities*, £188,899; *boroughs*, £2,610,888; *road and town boards*, £128,711; *river boards*, £56,606; *harbour boards*, £23,338; *Christchurch Education Board*, £10,000. On March 31, 1883, the total was £2,828,044.

indebtedness was £4,109,955. The increase is mostly in regard to harbour boards, the liabilities of which have increased since 1900.

Mr. Ormond's Bill to amend the Parliamentary Honorary and Privileges Act, 1884, provides that after the coming into operation of the Act, and in relation to members of the House of Representatives, the provisions of the Act in relation to members of the House of Representatives residing beyond three miles in a direct line from Parliamentary Buildings : to every member of the House of Representatives, and to every member of the Legislative Council outside three miles limit, £100: inside that limit, £67 per session.

Mr. Ormond's bill to amend the Governor's Salary Act, 1873, and to repeal of sections 2, 3, and 4 of the present Act, and to amend the Act that there shall be payable £3500 instead of £5000 as the salary of the Governor, and to amend the Act that the salaries and expenses of his establishment, and an allowance in lieu of travelling expenses of the Governor and his family, officers, and servants, such allowance for the Governor as £1000 per annum, and for his family, officers, and servants, to be returned to as "the establishment and travelling allowance." Subject to the Act receiving the Queen's assent, the bill will be in force from the 1st day of January, which the present Governor ceases to hold office.

The Financial Statement seems to have evoked a general chorus of disappointment and discontent throughout the colony, and has been regarded by the most obvious and unpopular. The financial policy of the Government seems to find no admirers: it has failed to please even the protectionists, who have been disappointed that the duties which have been used as an instrument of oppressive taxation. From a return attached to the Financial Statement it appears that there are in the colony 17,000 acres of land each, 10,451 persons and 21 companies owning between 100 and 1000 acres; 1615 persons and 39 companies owning between 1000 and 10,000 acres; 10,000 acres and upwards, 1000 persons and 1000 and 5000 acres; 18 persons and 10 companies owning over 50,000 acres each.

A portion of the press supposes that there is no reason to think that the land has been fairly carried through the sale, and also it would be a serious matter that it has been carried so far as a second reading in the Lower House by an enormous majority after a debate of so slight importance. It is a matter of course that it should thus lightly affirm a principle of such vast importance, and which would revolutionise the political system.

At a well-attended meeting of the Opposition it was decided that it was advisable to move a motion, carefully framed, which the Government must be believed, will affirm— "That the financial proposals of the Government are not satisfactory to the House. It will be moved by a prominent member of the Opposition, and will be supported by the

The Government. The motion is to be moved on May 20, and it is anticipated that the Government will at once decline to proceed with the business until the matter is cleared up. If the Government is not prepared to do this, the Opposition areas where the Government will be granted a dissolution. In apparently important quarters it is stated that his Excellency will grant the Government a dissolution, provided they are granted three months' supplies. The current talk is that a dissolution is now a matter of a fortnight at the outside, and taking a survey of the Opposition Bill, it seems probable that the Government, however, far from being in a certainty.

It is expected that on Sir John's return from his trip to Australia a conference between the party will take place. There is a strong desire among members of the Opposition that after the general election Sir John should resume the leadership, and that it should be left to him to select the party which will stand and be elected for his old constituency of Selwyn. Among Northern members of the Opposition Sir John is much more popular than the Mayor, and if he succeeds in being elected he will be appreciated.

Mr. Donald Stewart's Newspaper Libel Bill provides that any report published in any newspaper or periodical which is proved to be untrue shall be privileged if the report is fair and accurate, published without malice, and if the publication is for the public benefit; provided that such publication is not intended to injure the person charged. It can be shown that the defendant has refused to publish a contradiction on behalf of the plaintiff or prosecutor. Before any prosecution for libel can be brought, the consent of the Attorney-General is first to be obtained, except the prosecution is sanctioned by a judge of the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General is to be consulted as to the publication being for the public benefit, and as to the matters charged in the libel being true, and as to the report being fair and accurate. If the Attorney-General is satisfied that the matter might be given by way of defence by the person charged on trial or indictment. If the court thinks a jury would acquit the person charged, it may dismiss the case, and if the court is satisfied that the person charged is shown to be guilty the libel is of a trivial character, it may, with the consent of the defendant, summarily convict him and fine him in any sum not exceeding £100. If the court is satisfied that there is evidence in the proceedings without proof of publication, if it is proved to be the person referred to, although the title is charged since the publication of the libel, the court may order the Attorney-General to stay proceedings till acquittal is given by the

plaintiffs for the payment of costs up to £50.

A return has been laid on the table of the House shewing the extent to which the rabbits have infested the Otago and Southland lands since it became infested with rabbits, and the loss on account of the revenue to the Crown arising therefrom, also the increase of cost of the sheep and cattle raised on the infested lands. The return is as follows:—

From 1870 to 1880. The first return consists of communications from Mr. J. P. Maitland and Mr. J. Spence, commissioners respectively for Otago and Southland, and is as follows:—

Otago. The country rendered in Otago since it became infested with rabbits amounts to 1,346,554 acres, and the loss on account of the revenue to 14th March 1882, £327,000. The number of rabbits which have been killed at a considerably reduced rate, only 20 runs, containing about 414,000 acres, by unrented, at the present time, exclusive of the West Coast, and the expense of the rabbit pest has been enormous, and the infestation and inaccessibility. Mr. Spence, of Southland, writes:—

"No runs in Southland have actually been thrown up on account of the rabbit pest. Prior to the infestation of the country in 1870, the number of runs in the colony was 1,000; during the period from the beginning of that year to the 31st of April 1882, the number of runs in the colony the rabbit-runners must have been incommensurate, but as the original rent paid to the Government was moderate, this rent still continued to be paid in 1882. Most of the runs were thrown up, and the number of runs in the colony was 21; of 21, per cent. No doubt had the country not been infested with rabbits the runs would have realised I should say an average of 4d. per acre at least, thus making the loss on account of the rabbits £1,346,554 at 2s. 6d. per acre. From correspondence laid on the table it appears that the Chief Commissioner of Lands in Canterbury reported on the 10th of April 1882, that the number of runs in Canterbury. The rabbit department have appointed one of the most energetic officers of the department, and have given him ample authority to take such steps as he may deem necessary to exterminate the pest."

From a return it appears that since April, 1879, the total area in cultivation in Otago has increased as follows:—

1880, 77,355 acres; 1881, 140,010 acres; 1882, 113,765 acres; 1883, 138,010 acres; 1884, 185,102 acres. Total increase from 1879 to 1884, 816,246 acres. In Marlborough the total increase from 1879 to 1884, 1,000,000 acres.

The contract with the owners of the Janet Nicoll for the steam service with the South Sea Islands expires in June next, and no provision has been made to continue it beyond that date. The Government have been informed that the Janet Nicoll has excited little interest outside Auckland, but a large quantity of fruit which cannot be grown in New Zealand is distributed over the colony; it will be satisfactory to the Government to have a service of this kind. H. J. Dargaville interviewed Sir J. Vogel on the matter, and pointed out that though the service was rapidly becoming unprofitable, it was a valuable one to the colony. He therefore asked that after the expiry of the present contract a subsidy at the rate of £100 per month be granted. Sir Julius said he was favourably disposed towards granting such a subsidy, but that it would be necessary to refer the matter to the joint committee of both Houses on the Bible schools. The joint committee of both Houses on the Bible schools have adopted a draft circular, with the view of appealing to the electors at the coming general election to support the measure, who favour the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

Messrs. Leary and Campbell, auctioneers, of Wellington, have written to the Hon. Mr. Justice, and have served a writ on the insurance company which they have served, and insured, claiming the amount for which the premises were insured (£4000). It is understood that the defendant company was over-insured; and although willing either to allow the question to go to arbitration or to rebuild the building, no settlement has been arrived at.

Mr. James Cumming, a man named Cumming, resident at the branches of the Shotover river, has found a nugget weighing 78oz., valued at £292, which is the biggest ever found in Otago, and probably the second largest in the world.

The Earl of Abercrombie, who is travelling through the colony on his way to Wellington, was waited upon by the Mayor and others, and an address was presented by the Irish National League.

**REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE.**—Very remarkable disappearance of all dirt from everything by using Hudson's Extract of Sassafras. For the purpose of cleaning, it is used for cleaning, and for use. For clothes, linen, knives, forks, dishes, soap, and, in fact, for everything that is dirty.







## 13

[illegible]



DB. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

UNRESERVED SALE  
WATER COLOURS, CHROMOS, STATIONERY,  
60 MAGNIFICENT WATER COLOURS  
by well-known Artists. 1  
40 MAGNIFICENT CHROMOS  
Also,  
Writing Paper, Envelopes  
Dance Programmes, &c., &c.

**REYNOLDS BROS. and CO. have**  
pleasures to sell the above, without reserve  
at 11 sharp.

Terms cash.  
No reserve.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

TEAS. \_\_\_\_\_ SUGARS. \_\_\_\_\_

Groceries  
Olinnen's Stores  
Tinned Fruits  
Macaroni, Vermicelli  
100 cases Safety Matches  
5 cases Bell and Co.'s Bacon  
12 quarter-casks Whisky  
Provisional, &c., &c.

**F**RASER and CO. will sell the above  
on the City Mart, THIS DAY, June 1, at 11  
THIS DAY, JUNE 1, at the City  
at 3 o'clock.

OREGON TIMBER.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF THE ENTIRE  
of the  
Barque SARAH S. RIDGWAY  
FROM TACOMA MILL.  
By order of Messrs. LUMBER, ROM  
This cargo comp-tess-  
414,806 FEET ROUGH OREGON  
184,878 FEET DRESSED PLOCE  
Also, LATHS and PICKETS.  
Now Discharging at COWPER WHARF,  
And is for SALE absolutely WITHOUT  
FRASER and CO. will sell by auction,

Catalogues now ready for inspection  
Cargo is fast discharging at Dover Wharf,  
please inspect prior to sale.  
THIS DAY, 1st JUNE,  
AT THE CITY MART,  
at 3 o'clock.  
BY ORDER OF THE CONSUL

First-class Naut:  
105,160 feet 8 x 1 T. and G. Flooring  
8,000 feet 6 x 1 1/2 ditto  
10,000 feet 12 x 1 Rough Boards  
10,250 feet 6 x 1 ditto  
25,000 feet Planks.

all on his  
all good  
Jerry's

14,905 feet 4 x 4	Medium
22,107 feet 6 x 6	T. and G. Flooring
15,376 feet 4 x 4	ditto
12,874 feet 3 1/2 ditto,	

**F**RASER and CO. will sell by auction  
**THIS DAY, 1st JUNE.**  
At the City MART, at 3 o'clock

The Splendid shipment of  
**CEDAR DOORS**  
**ASCHEITBAVER, &c., &c.,**  
comprising

20 Cedar Doors  
Ditto Glass Sills

50 Pairs Ditto French Lights  
17 Ditto Pine Ditto Ditto  
10,000 feet 3, 4, 5, and 6 in. Cedar  
8000 feet 3, 5, 6, and 7 in. Ditto No.

The above may be inspected at our

**F**RASER and CO. will sell by auction,  
The above.

**IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES**  
at the  
**AUSTRALIAN AUCTION ROOMS, SPRING**  
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, at 3**

Public de Tomassi.

**VERY FINE and VALUABLE WATER-**  
color's Story.

W. West, 1851.  
CHOICE WATER-COLOUR, "Landscaps."  
Waverly Barron.  
EXQUISITE WATER-COLOUR, "Sea Scaps"  
W. H. Weatherhead.  
HIGHLY-FINISHED OIL-PAINTING, "On the  
Neva."  
W. H. Weatherhead.  
HIGHLY-FINISHED OIL-PAINTING, "Por-  
trait of a Lady."  
H. J. Johnstone.  
SPLENDID PAINTING IN OILS, "On the A-  
lps."  
TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN AND COM-  
MISSIONERS, NEWBURY, HANTS.

**B**RADLEY, NEWJURY, AND LAMBERT  
instructions to sell by auction the  
Mart, Spring-street, THIS DAY, June 1st, at  
WATER-COLOURS and OIL-PAINTING  
N.B.—OPEN TO INSPECTION  
\* \* The Picture by Tommasi is a very fine one  
the special attention of all lovers of art.  
THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock  
**A**LLEN, MOORE and CO. will sell by  
at their Yards, 150, Elizabeth-street, near  
(weather permitting).  
Contractor's office, gunners, shavers, shoe  
bedding, sundries, &c.  
Without any reserve.  
**M**ONSTER TIMBER

**CONTINUATION TO-MORROW AT 2 P.M. sharp, of the BALANCE OF HEDSON BROTHERS' SURPLUS TO ASSOCIATES at the Reform Works, corner of Regent and Wells streets.**  
**THE BALANCE TO GO TO THE SOME FIRST-CLASS TIMBER WILL BE THIS IS A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY FOR CABINETMAKERS, BUILDER, CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS**  
**to Secure VALUABLE TIMBER of all Classes, and in Lots to suit Purposes.**  
**THE YARD will be OPENED ON MONDAY MORNING TO THE SALE will take place at 2 P.M. sharp and secure some of these really good**

GARRARD and HAMILTON, AS  
1274, E. 12th St.

---

To Bakers, Confectioners, and Others.  
BUTTER, CHEESE, BUTTER, C.  
Unrescued Bats. Unrescued Bats.  
**NELSON and HEWLETT** will sell  
their Stores, 116, Sussex-street, on THURSDAY  
2nd June, at 1 o'clock.

Without reserve,  
500 cheese  
200 kgs butter.

Terms cash.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**  
**STRONGMAN and CO.**, beg to announce  
PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY NEXT  
at 11 o'clock, of the  
OF MALDEN VILLAGE, Essex, consisting of  
Buildings and Effects, in consequence  
of the bankruptcy of the late

This is a lovely homestead in grand position.  
It is worthy attention of investors.

THIS DAY, at 3.

At the Newtown - arks, NEDS  
FURNITURE to suit everyone. Cart

**EDWARD FRENCH** will sell at 3.  
Out-sales done cheaply; cash at 2.

**HUNTER'S HILL.**

**AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.** REAL  
ESTATE.

**J. DOYLE** has received instruction  
to sell on **SATURDAY** next, 6th June at 10 o'clock,  
Madison-street, 1 Butler's corner, the following:  
2 sheep (13 feet 30 feet), from hollers, croaks,  
stalls (sevt.), 1-ton Avery weighing-machine, and  
nails, and patent machinery, and some  
tools, viz.: 10 iron saws & 15 pairs turn

condition, and a quantity of firewood. 1 o'clock p.m. Terms, cash. For further particulars apply to J. DOYLE, Auctioneer, Main-street, Boston.

**QUEEN'S JUBILEE.**  
COMO, GEORGE'S RIVER.  
CONTINUATION ACTION SAT.  
NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 14.  
In consequence of the weather the interval between the sale of the land and Building Company—W. SIMPSON, Director—80, Bathurst-street) not being able to ascertain the weather to guarantee the sale of the land, the balance of the QUEEN'S JUBILEE public auction (N.E. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 8

and will sell on EASY TERMS.  
On 1 lot, \$1 deposit, and 25 to 64 weekly  
On 5 lots, \$4 deposit, and 15th weekly  
On 10 lots, \$7 deposit, and 15th weekly  
On 20 lots, \$10 deposit, and 30th weekly  
CONCERNATIONS:-  
24 per cent. discount to buyers of five to  
5 ditto ditto ditto 10 lots.  
10 ditto ditto ditto 20 lots.  
CHEAP LAND,  
18 MILES FROM SYDNEY.  
Railway Frontage.  
Church and Academy Site Perhaps  
High and Healthy.  
Remember, the £4,000 is at the Auction  
Call and obtain plan and full particulars from  
Auctioneers.  
GARRARD and HAMILTON,  
Estate Agents.

**B**UILDER'S Clearance Sale. Mainer's, 11 Annandale, THIS DAY, 11. Carrard and H. TO-DAY. First day of our Great Sale. Campbell Brothers, Royal Wurlingham Ave.







Comments:                     

**servants Wanted.**

**A** COMPETENT HOUSEMAID wanted. Apply W  
labra House, Rose Bay.

**A** GENERAL Servant, Cook and Landress, Nur  
H. P. Maid (Prot), wanted. Fairview Hgts., Mason's Pk

**A** GENERAL SERVANT wanted, must be good coo  
no washing. Grange's, 818, George-street.

**A** GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Mrs. Hoop  
Stone house, Palmer-street, Waiman.

**A** FEEDBACK BLK.

**RESPECTABLE GIRL**, General Servant, usual fare references. No. 1, Bartlett-st., Oxford-st., Paddington.

**RESPECTABLE GIRL**, wanted to assist in housework. Clutha, Wellesley-street, Summer Hill.

**SMART GIRL**, for Shop, sleep on premises; 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. Pitt and Liverpool streets.

**T Carrington Registry**, Park-st.—Wanted, Car. and 17s. H. P. Maid, 140; Harmaid, H. Maid wanted, boy, E.P.

**A** T Craig's, 240, Castleburgh-st. - Wanted, 2 C. and 3 H. Maids, country, most lady 11 a.m. - J. H. Maid, Cockle  
**T** Mrs. Sheppard's, 116, Bathurst-st. - Thoro  
 Nurses. H. and P. Maids, Gen. Servants, town, suburbs.  
**A** YOUNG Girl as General SERVANT; another Ex  
 Mrs. Bean, Elmville, Boyce-street, Globe Print  
**A** T 108, Bathurst-st. G. Institute. - Wanted, C.  
 Darlinghurst, 166, 144; Neutral Bay, 165; Ryegate,  
 100, 124; 2 H.-maids, 146, hotel, Granville; exp. Nurse,  
 Needlemakers, 154, Hurwood; Nursing, North Shore, 164

**BOY** wanted, must be accustomed to housework.  
Pitt-street.

**BOY** wanted; reference indispensable. Haver  
chemist, Emmore-road.

**COOK** and **LAUNDRESS** wanted at once. Mac  
Maclean-street.

**DOMESTICATED** young **WOMAN**, competent to  
general work, required, at once, for lady and child  
nursy. 10s. Marca, Post-office, Manly.

**EXPERIENCED** Children's **MAID** and **NURSE**

WOMAN wanted, Protestant, and accustomed to child  
Apply Woolahra House, Rose Bay.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Redstart, Falk  
street, Petersham, near station.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, small family, M  
Cooper, Koswath, Victoria-square Res. v.e. Summer R

GIRL wanted to mind child and be useful. Apply R  
11, Queen-street, Woolahra.

GIRLS, good workers, also strong LADS. Mac

HOUSE and Parlour MAID wanted; must be highly recommended; 2 in family. 141, Macquarie-street.  
 MEN who want good S. TATIONS, try the Express Registry, 69, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street upstairs.  
 RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, able to cook. Apply to Miss Glenside, 8, Herberts-terrace, off Giesse Point-road.  
 MART LAD for station wanted, must have references. Fundlay and Beynes, 7, Greatham-street, Exchange.  
 STRONG LAD wanted, used to the factory. Apply to

Milton, Burrows, and Co., Kent-st.  
 TEETH Painlessly Extracted under Nitrous Oxide  
 every month. Marshall Brothers, Dentists, &c.  
 THOROUGHLY respectable young person required  
 Gen. SERVANT, competent, ref. 129, Victoria-st. N.  
 WANTED, GIRL, Scotch preferred, for small fam-  
 ily in Balmain. Write A. H., Herald Office.  
 WANTED, thorough general servant; also Girl  
 for housemaid. Mrs. Brierley, Clyde, Lucas-st., Bur-  
 row. ANTELOPE, Governor's PRINTER. Ann-st. N. 6

**WANTED, GIRL**, about 17, assist housework, the family. Apply 22, Aldison-street, near Broomfield Park.

**WANTED, a young, respectable GIRL** for shop housework. 231, Elizabeth-street East.

**WANTED, for Mowman's Day, General SERVICE** Apply 21, Tyrone-terrace, Upper William-street.

**WANTED, young GIRL** to assist general housework. 127, Phillip-street.

WANTED, good COOK and LAUNDRESS. M  
Masonic Hotel, Cambridge-road, Petersham.  
WANTED, Housemaid, to assist with children. P  
fare paid tram or train. Talbot, Bonger, Cavendish  
WANTED, good steady MAN, drive and look after  
horses; single. Abel, 204, King-street, Newtown.  
WANTED, good General SERVANT. Apply M  
Hove Hotel, Darington.  
WANTED, young MAN, milk and deliver, or str  
Lead for, 25, St. Botany-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as General Serrant,  
reference, 19, Charlotte-place, Church-lane.  
WANTED, a little GIRL, about 12, to wait on  
419, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.  
WANTED, strong MAN, to cart bull wood. Apply  
H. May and Co., Station-st, and 3 Anne-st, Newmarket.  
WANTED, GIRL for housework; sleep at home.  
Mrs. M. Harrison, 93, Castlereagh-street, city.  
WANTED, for Woolahra, a strong active Girl

WANTED, YOUTH able to ride and row boat. Apply Mr. Colly, butcher, corner Curtis-road and Tames-road.

WANTED, Bench Sawyer, one used to bush and can shaven saws. Gine's Agency, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Married Couples, Ploughmen, Milkmen, useful Lads for farms. Gine's Agency, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, steady Man, to work on farm, at Apples-wagen 10s. R. Pyman, Mullens-street, Balmora.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. Apply Mr. McPherson.

Royal Exchange Hotel, King and George streets.  
WANTED, a General SERVANT, must wash  
iron, no cooking. Roberts, Drop and Duck Hotel, Geo.  
WANTED, a NURSEBIRD. Apply 219, M.  
quarie-street North, between 11 and 1 o'clock.  
WANTED, a female General SERVANT. Apply  
Mrs. Rolia, 139, George-street, Rotherham.  
WANTED, old MAN, to make himself gener-  
ally useful. Apply Do Drop Inn, Goulburn and Sussex st.  
WANTED, a General SERVANT, no washing

WANTED, good General, Strictly honest, Mrs. A. M. Steenhoom, 32, Fitzroy-street, Barry Mills.

WANTED, GIRL, about 14, to assist in housework and look after children. 145, Victoria-street.

WANTED, young person, General SERVANT, week; reference required. 88, Campbell-st., 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Slack, Bray, and Ransome, 178, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress for country. Apply with references, 3, Wenworth-terrace, Argyle-place.

WANTED, respectable Girl as NURSEMAID; re-  
Apply Mrs. Walker, Victoria-street, Burwood.

WANTED, an experienced SECOND COOK; refer-  
ence indispensable. Aarons' Exchange Hotel.

WANTED, BOY, wood and coal yard, also a General  
Servant, Bedford. Labour Agency, 113, Tottenham-  
road, N.

WANTED, young GIRL for light Housework, g-  
rooms. Mrs. Steadman, 100, All Saints-road, Wandsworth.

WANTED, experienced House and Parlor MAID.

**W**ANTED, a General Servant, Rockdale. Apply Mrs. Norton, 20, King-street.  
**W**ANTED, MAN, to attend to horses and bag milk, and garden; references. G. M. Webster, Phoenix.  
**W**ANTED, GIRL about 14, to assist in housework. Apply 145, Victoria-street North.  
**W**ANTED, a KITCHENMAN. No. 4, Gloucester-street West, International Dining Rooms.  
**W**ANTED, a thorough General Servant. Apply

WANTED, young GIRL, useful. Hogan, Bl  
street, opposite St. Andrew's College, Newtown.  
WANTED, respectable General SERVANT,  
family. 8, Park-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock a.m.  
ANTED, for Bondi, young woman as Nurse;  
General Servants for sale. Mrs. Blad's, 22, Bent-  
WANTED, General SERVANT, plain cooking.  
Farry, Union and Pymont streets, Pymont.  
Hotel, a good

**W**ANTED, for first-class suburban hotel, a COOK. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock, 515, Cook-street, opposite Central Police Office.

**W**ANTED, a respectable GIRL to wait on private table and assist housework for first-class hotel, suburbs. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock, 515, George-street, opposite Police Court.

**W**ANTED, active young Woman, as House or Parlour MAID. Protestant references. Apply Mrs. Steele, Hillcrest, Armstrong-street, Ashfield.

**W**ANTED, an experienced House and Parlour MAID. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock, 515, George-street, opposite Police Court.

**WANTED** MAN, garden, milk, &c., 18; a Man Couple, groom garden wife, general servant, £00 per year; a Married Couple, wife general servant, £00 per year; Mrs. Anne Stansmore Reg. 229, Caithness-street.

**WANTED**, a useful MAID, to wait on lady and help English person wishing to return home preferred; personal reference indispensable. Apply by letter only, stating particulars, to H. L. K., 70, Haywater-road, Islington.

**WANTED**, a young MAN, as GROOM and Gardener,

YOUNG English NURSE and Needlewoman wanted.  
Apply Mrs. Russell Jones, Elmville, Cambridge, St. Louis.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

Subscription: 6s 12s per annum.  
This rate is for payment in advance.

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\* All advertisements under six lines will be charged to the advertiser's account if booked.  
\* Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.  
Advertisements are classified as far as possible for convenience of readers. Advertisers will oblige by indicating the first line under what particular heading the advertisement should appear. While every care is taken in classification, no responsibility is accepted.  
\* Every care is expended in regard to the despatch of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or delay.

able for non-injection, through accident or otherwise, and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of omitting any advertisement that they may deem objectionable, even although such advertisements may have been received and paid for in the regular course of business.

At the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to the Herald Office; but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.** So-called "free" insertions. Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in the Journal unless accompanied with the name and address of the person or persons concerned.

NOTICES OF MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless counter-  
signed by the officiating Minister or Registrar.  
\* \* The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence  
of the large number of false and malicious notices having been sent  
for publication in the newspapers for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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